



For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Moderate or fresh Easterly winds. Fair.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1017.3 mbs., 29.91
in. Temperature, 81.4 deg. F. Dew point, 61 deg. F. Relative
humidity, 59%. Wind direction, ESE. Wind force, 10 knots.
Low water: 2 ft. 1 in. at 2.25 a.m. High water: 6 ft. 6 in. at
8.25 p.m. (Friday).

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VOL. IV NO. 259

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1949.

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New Island In Pacific

Honolulu, Nov. 2.—A new Pacific island was reported today—no new in fact that it has not been christened, or even claimed. An airline pilot said he saw the island rise in a volcanic eruption in the New Hebrides group, 3,600 miles southwest of Hawaii.

It is not unusual for islands in the Pacific to rise—and disappear—owing to volcanic eruption. Britain has had a nasty time keeping tabs on Falcón Island, 2,600 miles southwest of Hawaii. Since 1865, Falcón has appeared and disappeared four times. —Associated Press.

TOLL OF PHILIPPINE TYPHOON

Manila, Nov. 3.—Philippine Red Cross disaster units counted 26 dead, 40 injured and 20,000 homeless in the central Philippines today in the wake of the worst typhoon for this area in 12 years.

Reports are still coming in from outlying districts on the big blow, which arrived 12 hours ahead of time to catch Cebu and other heavily populated islands by surprise.

The damage may exceed 50,000,000 pesos.

Some 20 small inter-island boats and 10 large sailboats in Cebu Harbour were wrecked by 70-mile-per-hour winds, with gusts up to 100 miles an hour. Cebu, Negros and Panay islands took a three-hour hammering late Monday and early yesterday.

Accurate Red Cross reports placed the dead in Cebu City at 15, with 20 more injured. About 5,000 homeless are being temporarily cared for in public buildings and universities.

Towns along Cebu's eastern seaboard were taken unawares and were caught by the storm as it passed over the island and struck hard at the rich sugar-producing island of Negros. Ten more were killed on Negros, according to the latest reports, and 3,000 houses were either totally or partially destroyed. Another death was reported from Iloilo capital of Panay. —Associated Press.

BRITAIN SEEKS REVISION OF U.N. LIBYA PLAN

Lake Success, Nov. 2.—The spokesman for the British delegation today said the plan for an independent Libya, as drafted by the United Nations sub-committee here, would in effect set up "rival administrations" in the former Italian colony, and he served notice that Britain would seek a revision.

REDS REFUSE TO RELEASE U.S. CONSUL

Washington, Nov. 2.—The State Department said today that the Communists have rejected all demands for the release of Mr. Angus Ward, U.S. Consul at Mukden, arrested on charges of beating a Chinese employee of the consulate.

The Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said the Vice-Consul, Mr. William Stokes, in a message to the State Department, said that he has been unable even to get permission to visit Mr. Ward and the four other consulate employees gaoled with him.

Mr. Stokes reported that he had "received and filled" requests for food, heavy clothing and bedding from a consulate clerk, Ralph Rehberg, and two European members of the consulate staff. Mr. Stokes expressed anxiety for the health of the detained men due to the impending onset of the severe winter weather. —United Press.

TITO WARNS ALBANIA

Belgrade, Nov. 2.—In a note just short of an ultimatum, Yugoslavia tonight sternly "equipped" little Albania to live up to its treaty obligations with Marshal Tito's country.

The note demanded in the most abrupt terms that Albania "answer this note in the shortest possible time."

It listed a long series of complaints against Albania, including alleged border provocations, frontier shootings, persecution of Yugoslav citizens in Albania and espionage by Albanian agents in Yugoslavia. —Associated Press.

The Libyan proposal, together with recommendations on Eritrea and Somaliland, was completed by the sub-committee yesterday and may be debated in the full Political Committee later this week. The sub-committee recommended a six-nation advisory council to assist in carrying out the independence plan.

The British spokesman said Britain felt this provision, as now drafted, might complicate the problem of administration, for which Britain is responsible until a local government is established.

"Wrangling and intrigue might result, which would postpone achievement of independence," he said.

He emphasized that Britain approved the proposal in principle and considered the question of the powers to be given the advisory council merely a detail, although a somewhat important one.

He said Britain also questioned the provisions of the resolution which call for a "unified" independent Libya. He contended that this might be in accordance with the wishes of the people. He urged that residents of the three major areas of Libya—Tripolitania, Fezzan and Cyrenaica—be given an opportunity to say whether they desire to unite, federate or perhaps set up separate states.

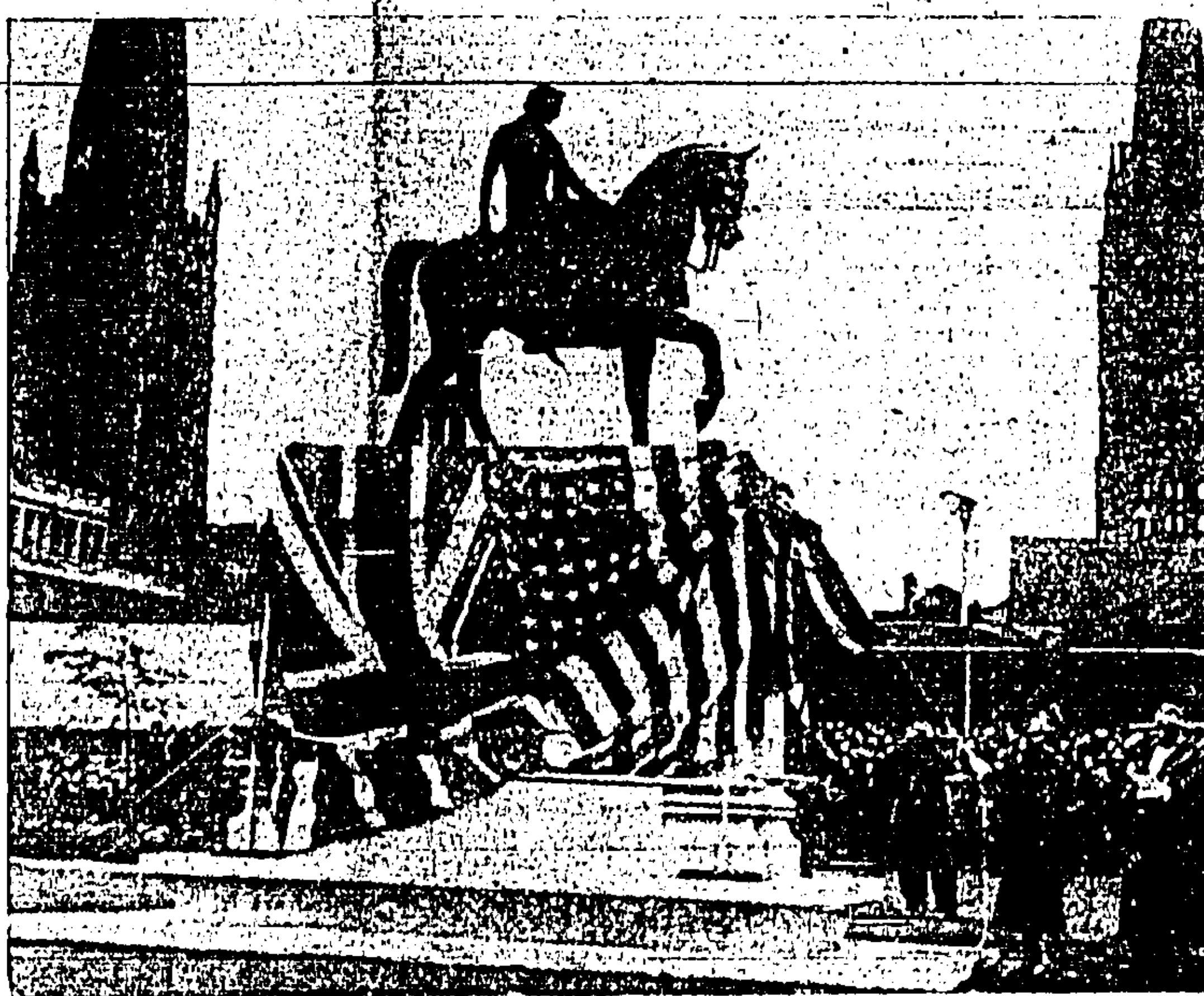
"The plan at present dictates unity to the three areas," he added. "We feel the principle of unity should not be imposed arbitrarily." —United Press.

Search For Air Crash Victims

Washington, Nov. 2.—The bodies of 40 of the 55 people killed in yesterday's disaster to an Eastern Airline's Skyliner were recovered today.

The search is continuing for bodies of the other nine passengers. The Civil Aeronautics Board said that investigations into the cause of the crash would start in a few days. —Reuter.

Lady Godiva Statue Unveiled



The statue of Lady Godiva, by Sir William Reid, Dick, RA, was unveiled in Broadgate, Coventry, recently by Mrs Douglas, wife of the American Ambassador to Great Britain.

National Service Remains Keystone Of Defence Policy

London, Nov. 2.—The Defence Minister, Mr. A. V. Alexander, told the House of Commons today that recent speculation in the press as to major changes in the present scheme of conscription is not well founded. He had been asked if he could announce details of the economics proposed in the National Service scheme.

Mr Alexander added that national service remained an essential feature of Britain's defence policy, though its practical workings would continue to be kept under close review to ensure that it met the needs of the Services as efficiently as possible.

Ball Pen King Due Tomorrow

Chicago ball-pen millionaire Milton Reynolds, who is trying to break the record round-the-world flight by regular commercial airlines, is due at Kai Tak tomorrow afternoon in the first Constellation scheduled to land there.

Although Reynolds is in the first scheduled Constellation, a non-scheduled PAA Constellation with Sir Robert Ho Tung aboard is due at Kai Tak at lunch-time today.

This will be the first Constellation to ever touch down at Kai Tak, and tomorrow it will leave again with passengers on the first outward trip.

An Associated Press message says fog over London yesterday almost blotted out Reynolds' record attempt when it forced the PAA airliner carrying him from New York to land at Shannon Airport, Ireland, instead of London.

NEXT STOP MANILA

Reynolds originally intended to land at Los Angeles just four days and 23 hours after leaving there on Monday night and his chances of setting a new record now depend on making a plane connection at Hongkong.

A PAA Hongkong official said Reynolds need not be disappointed as he should break the present record of six days, three hours and fifteen minutes set last December by Col. Edward Egan, Chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission.

The plane carrying Reynolds is due between 3 and 4 p.m. tomorrow, he said. Reynolds will then transfer to a DC4 leaving at 4.30 p.m. for Manila, and from there catch a Boeing Stratocruiser to America.

Inniskillings Off To West Indies

Liverpool, Nov. 2.—The First Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, marched aboard the troopship, Empress of Australia, at Liverpool today, bound for the West Indies.

The Battalion returned from Singapore only six weeks ago. —Reuter.

Newlywed Couple Slain On Ranch

Santa Rosa, Cal., Nov. 2.—A newlywed couple, the bride's sister and a ranch hand were slaughtered by shotgun blasts at Santa Rosa while a five-year-old girl ran screaming down a lonely ranch road for help.

Henry Pio, 37, a ranch hand, was arrested and held in jail Wednesday after the four killings.

Police gave this story of the slayings.

Clyde Howard, 23, and his wife of one week, Louise, 27, drove to Pio's cottage with Mrs. Howard's sister, Marie Silva, and Mr. Silva's daughter, Esther.

They left Esther in the car and went up the steps to collect a trunk Mrs. Howard had left there before her marriage.

There was an argument, followed by more than a dozen shots which riddled the three adults, knocking the bodies from the porch.

Esther ran screaming to a neighbour. Later, Pio appeared at the cabin of another ranch hand, Tony Abaya, three miles away. There were more shots, and Abaya fell dying.

No charges were filed immediately against Pio. —Associated Press.

Gave Date Of Election

London, Nov. 2.—Lord Calverly, a Labour Peer, today started the House of Lords by saying that Britain's general election, due sometime next year, would be held on July 6.

"I venture to say that when the election comes on July 6, the Conservatives will still be the Opposition," he declared during a two-day debate on the economic situation.

For a few minutes there was something of a sensation, Members of the House wondering whether Lord Calverly had let out the Government's biggest secret.

But when asked by a reporter on leaving the Chamber whether he was merely guessing, Lord Calverly said: "I have been right in forecasting the date of every general election except 1931. I know as much as you do." —Reuter.

China Reds Try To Lay Hands On Bank Funds

New York, Nov. 2.—Banking circles reported today that efforts by the Chinese Communists to draw on bank accounts here in the name of the Bank of China have so far run into a blank wall. They said that cabled demands for the recognition of the legitimacy of the Communist claims to an estimated \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 in the banks here have been ignored by the banks.

Banking circles continue to honour the signature of bank officials who held posts in the Bank of China before the Communist seizure of Shanghai.

These circles said the banks are taking refuge under the New York statute which says that new signature on claims against funds of banks in occupied territory need not be honoured. Whether this will affect Chinese funds in other banks across the country is not known since they are guided by individual state laws.

The statute provides, however, that new claimants may draw

money by posting a bond equal to the withdrawals, protecting the bank against possible loss. The bankers here said so far the Communist authorities have not offered to put up bonds or other securities as a basis for their claims. —United Press.

NO DECISION

London, Nov. 2.—The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, indicated today that Britain had not yet reached a decision on the recognition of the Chinese Communist government.

Asked if he would make a statement on the question of British recognition of the Chinese Communist government, Mr. Mayhew said he had nothing further to add to the statement which the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, made on the subject on October 10.

At that time, Mr. Bevin told the House of Commons that the British Government had "reached no decision" and proposed to "consult with other friendly governments before doing so." —United Press.

FRANKS INTERVIEW

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Britain's decision on whether to recognize Communist China "must depend on how the new government establishes itself in China and how it behaves," the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, said today.

"Certainly there will be consultations with our friends, if an agreement" on recognizing the Red regime; he added at a press conference.

"Sir Oliver said Britain's attitude toward China is somewhat different from that of the United States in that 'our stake is commercial and therefore bigger than yours, which is tied closely to your educators and missionaries'."

As to next year's British elections, the 44-year-old diplomat said there would be little likelihood of a change in foreign policy if the Conservatives regain power, or even if the Liberals should win, for that matter. —Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

REDS CLOSE TO MACAO

A Reuter message from Macao received shortly after noon today said that gunfire "was distinctly audible there this morning as Chinese Communist troops drove to within three miles of the border."

All Macao forces, alerted since noon yesterday, are remaining in barracks in preparation for any eventuality.

At the frontier gate, which remains open, all is quiet, but incoming peasants are being thoroughly searched.

A high-ranking officer of the Portuguese African Forces who are patrolling the border said: "The situation is under control. I don't expect trouble." —Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

World Food Problems

DURING the last hundred years, and especially since the turn of the present century, there has been an unparalleled increase in the population of the world. Lord Boyd Orr, former Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, who has just won the 1949 Nobel Peace Prize, estimates that there will be over three billion people in the world by 1989 if the increase continues at the present rate of 22,000,000 a year. Before retiring from the FAO, he gave this pessimistic warning: "The whole human race is rumbling to destruction. There is only a fifty-fifty chance of getting over the food problem. If it is not solved, there will be chaos in the world in the next 50 years." The prophet of disaster certainly painted in dark colours. But a picture can be no less true for being gloomy. What, then, are the facts about the world food situation? Is there a danger of the peoples of this earth outrunning their means of subsistence? And if so, can the danger be overcome? Lord Boyd Orr thinks it can be averted, if world production of food is doubled and if all the governments of the world co-operate. The problems to be solved are many. When in the 19th century vast tracts of land were opened up, and vast acres of virgin soil brought under cultivation, no one took any thought of the morrow. Their heads filled with dreams of illimitable progress, the people then believed that the process of cultivating and opening up new lands and new soil could be continued indefinitely, and regardless of the fertility of the soil. They forgot—or ignored the fact—that soil gradually wears out, or erodes. One

of the greatest agricultural problems facing the world today is this soil erosion. This is a problem that must be squarely faced when considering world food production. Another obstacle in the way of feeding the world is the difficulty—mainly due to shipping—of carrying millions of tons of food from surplus to needy areas. Maldistribution largely accounts for the present shortage. On the whole, it is not so much that there is an inadequacy of food in the world as that the means and policy of distributing it are inadequate. Proper distribution can only be accomplished if all governments co-operate, as Lord Boyd Orr insists is necessary. But wholehearted world co-operation is nearly as difficult to achieve in this sphere as it is in the political. Yet only a world food plan, properly executed, can put an end to the spectre of hunger. This overall plan must secure, principally, increased yields—and it is estimated that, theoretically, enough food can be produced in the world to feed six, not three, billion people—stop waste; provide for the opening up of new areas of production and the careful conservation of the soil; and encourage scientific research into processes of dieting and of synthetic food production. The FAO has been a good step forward in the right direction. The situation may not be as bleak as some believe, and there is no need yet to consider reducing world population by some drastic method. Populations may still increase—and have a chance of survival. On the other hand, however, there is little cause for optimism in a world divided as it is today.



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Hongkong ready as Communists reach border.
British winners of International Film Awards.
Army exercises reach final stage in Germany.

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A CHINESE PICTURE.

WOMANSENSE

SHOPS SHOW 1947 DRESSES

AS 'NEW' Return of the short skirt brings them out again

SOME "new" dresses which women will soon be buying in the shops will be more than two years old. Manufacturers and retailers had them left on their hands when the "New Look" long skirts came to sudden popularity.

Now, they will be put on sale again as skirts are once more to be 14 to 16 inches from the ground—just below the knee. One retailer who has a number of these two-year-old dresses in his stocks said today:

"When the long skirt rage swept the country we were unable to sell these dresses, even at greatly reduced prices.

At Old Price
"We shall have no difficulty in selling them at their original price of between £3 and £6. For our type of customers the length was the only basic difference in the style. Only those who insist on the latest fashion will find anything else greatly changed in these dresses.

They all have full skirts, narrow waists, and a full bodice. "They are the type of dress most women prefer. Nothing is exaggerated and the line follows the natural line of the figure." Another store reported that dresses put by as unsaleable are being brought out and customers are buying them, not knowing they were designed two years ago.

For Evening Out

In the same way that women according to these stores really prefer short day dresses, so do they prefer full-length evening dresses. Commenting that the Duchess of Kent recently appeared in a ballet-length evening dress, one manager said:

"Those who go in for high fashion may follow the shorter evening dress phase. "The ordinary women, however, prefer full-length evening dresses. They feel they are really in evening dress if their dress reaches the ground. "For every one ballet-length dress sold by us we sell 10 full-length ones."

(London Express Service)

Adopting The Italian Look

DETROIT.—Marking the first time any American store has offered an Italian import collection and also representing a new approach to the merchandising of imported fashions, a Detroit Company presents a showing from the Milan, Italy couture. These fashions have been brought to this country not for purposes of reproduction or adaptation, but to sell as originals at prices competitive with top-flight designers here, specifically between \$300 and \$400.

The company worked with the four Italian dressmakers represented—Ventura, Biki, Nobelsko and Vanna—in having the fashions keyed to the way the American woman of discernment wants to look, and in having them made in accordance with the store's measurements.

As a selling proposition, the collection of 49 pieces represents not 49 separate models, but stocking of individual styles in as many as four different colors or three separate sizes. Thinking behind the entire promotion, says a spokesman for the store, is to give the customer who can spend

"that kind of money" fashions she can find nowhere else in this country.

Proof that this thinking is valid is seen in the fact that although the first public promotion breaks via newspaper advertising and window displays, several models have already been sold following a private fashion tea.

Bloused Top, Narrow Skirt

How the fashion silhouette of narrowing and shortening skirts and a bloused and easy look above the waistline is sustained, whether designed by American, French, British, or as in this case, Italian, is major impression of the Milan couture collection.

These fashions are, first of all, eminently wearable. They are nicely balanced between types pointed toward sophisticated young customers, as done by Biki, granddaughter of the composer Puccini, who is a favorite designer for the younger society of Rome, and a somewhat more mature clientele such as Ventura serves.

Meticulously Tailored

Suits are basically the meticulously tailored, quietly stated kind, the well-dressed American woman knows and loves. Their individuality stems from fabrics which include a wide selection of fine soft weaves in distinguished colorings and patterns, soft-finish men's wear worsteds and fine gabardine. Individuality is inherent, too, in the unobtrusive details concerning pockets, necklines, or the way Biki handles a back skirt panel so slits do not expose the walking leg. It concerns the "extra touch" in the form of the pure silk faille, satin or jersey gilets which give rich texture and color complement to every suit.

Costumes, whether of the dress and jacket genre or skirt, blouse and coat type make much of above waistline width as foil for narrow skirts. Ventura does it more maturely in wool and faille combination, with jutting tunic, and the bloused and bulky outline achieved through deep dolman cut.

Longer Tunic Lines

Considerable approval of longer tunic lines is reflected in dressy costumes. Nobelsko re-creates for matrons the long-jacket broadcloth tulleur, bound in braid and completed by chaiseuse with blouse veiled in Chantilly lace.

Although major percentage of the collection focuses on suits and costumes, the separate dresses in afternoon and demi-soir interpretations is well represented. Always the fabric is pure silk, whether crepe, faille or texture combinations such as crepe with silk jersey. Dresses, as suits and costumes, prefer narrow skirts softened by deep folds, wrapped techniques or almost imperceptible drapes. Necklines widen into actual or suggested off-shoulder look, but, interestingly, are rarely fringed. Sleeves, on the whole, are simple, favoring three-quarter length for wear with gloves.

Alaska Seal



By VERSA WINSTON

HANDSOME, glossy, durable Alaska seal is getting younger and more elegant all the time to keep step with its ever-increasing popularity. Definitely out of grandma's dolman class, here is a coat styled along trim, youthful lines. A narrow rolled collar and sloping shoulder and full sleeves caught by buttoned-down bands at the wrists are some of the new style accents which also include a moderately flared hem with rounded corners and all pockets.



The dress with which—in 1947—designer Christian Dior launched the New Look.



The 15in.-from-the-ground skirt that the New Look put back on the shelves is now style No. 1. (London Express Service)

You Seldom Find "Girl" In Film Titles

By PATRICIA CLARY

HOLLYWOOD. FILM producers are missing a bet, Janis Carter announced. Everybody wants to see girls in movies, but the producers never plug good pictures with the word "girl" in the titles.

"The way it is now, the word 'girl' in a title indicates 99 times out of 100 that the picture is just a quickie to fill the second half of the double bill.

"They never use the word in the titles of hit pictures. Why? out of the 100 top grossing pictures in Hollywood history, only two of them had the fatal word in the title: 'Harvey Girls' and 'Three Smart Girls'.

The movies that do use the word are the kind that most actresses play in when they're trying to get started. Miss Carter herself played in some of these pot boilers with names like 'Caddy Girl,' 'Girl in Trouble' and 'The Girl in the Case.'

Having progressed to a picture, Miss Carter now is starring in RKO Radio's 'I Married a Communist.'

Suspects Male Plot

"They could call that," she mused, "The Communist and the Girl."

The explanation, Miss Carter shows is probably that movie executives are trying to keep girls in their place. So they deliberately use the word on pictures they know won't make any money anyway.

"Movie executives are predominantly masculine," she said. "This is a subtle plot to keep women under their thumb."

"They know that over a period of time they will upset our finely balanced, sensitive temperament, and we'll have inferiority complexes and will accept without question all assignments and salaries."

And producers will be able to continue titling their good pictures she added with such names as "Man on the Eiffel Tower," "The Third Man" and "Odd Man Out."

Stand-in For Anna Neagle



Mrs. Eileen Harvey, of Highbury, acting as stand-in for film star, Anna Neagle, was guest in white tulle at the October Ball—most women were bare-topped.

Buy Clothes That Flatter You



A good choice for an informal autumn costume is this jerkin and blouse set worn by Molye Star Lorraine Day. She wears them with a plain tweed skirt.

By HELEN FOLLETT

GOOD looks are not always what you were born with, but what you have created by using your head. We see evidence of that all the time. Dainty women turned into ladies of fashion! This prestidigitant act usually comes through the magic of some clever dressmaker who knows that the cut of a frock is practically the whole main business.

A clever dressmaker can disguise large hips and hide an overdeveloped bust by means of the soft folds on the bodice. It is being done all the time. Neither the skinny nor the heavyweight should wear clothes that fit like the paper on the wall; too revealing and the wearer never really looks comfortable.

Some men have a way of saying that women pay too much attention to dress. Truth is, many women don't give the subject enough thought, and, for these women, the superior male knows, as French blue, that sex has no admiring glances. Study your figure. Know your type. Are you a fluffy girl? Then you are entitled to beige, yellow and white.

Brunettes can get away with almost all colours. A cerise hint, above brown eyes and brown hair is simply topsy. All blues are good, especially what is known as French blue, that smoky-grey shade. Fey brunettes and black flatter, your type. Are you a fluffy girl? Then you are entitled to beige, yellow and white.

Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

A Repertoire of Good Sauces

WHEN I stepped into the test kitchen to discuss the menu with the Chef, I found him sitting at the kitchen table, a large square of white shelf paper before him; stubby pencil in his hand, drawing a diagram.

"What's that?" I inquired. "I am trying to make a diagram showing the different kinds of sauces, Madame, and the way they should be used. But there are so many types and variations, I cannot get them all on the paper. The French cookery, I think it is deplorable that American homemakers do not understand more about them. White sauce, tomato sauce, brown gravy is almost all they seem to serve."

"Go right on, Chef, I'm listening."

Dry Or Uninteresting

"In cases where the food may be a little dry or uninteresting a sauce may be used to pep it up to give appetite appeal; but the sauce should never be used as a cover-up for careless cooking."

"The five major hot sauces I have listed here, Madame, are white sauce, brown sauce, tomato sauce, the butter sauces and the sauces thickened with eggs."

Good White Sauce

"Let's start with the hot sauces, Chef. White sauce is often pasty and full of lumps, so we'll make that first."

White Roux for Thin White Sauce: Melt ½ cup butter or margarine in a small heavy

Tomorrow's Dinner

Chilled Grape Fruit Sections
White Chicken Fricassee on Square Biscuits
Mashed Potato
Broccoli with Brown Nut Butter
Bartlett Pear Float
Coffee or Tea, Milk (Children)

White Chicken Fricassee on Square Biscuits

Order a plump hen, about 4 lbs. Clean, twerge out the pin feathers, scrub with mild soapy water and rinse. Rub lightly inside and out with 1 tsp. powdered ginger. Clean and peel the feet and gizzard. Into a 3-qt. kettle put 1 c. cut-up celery leaves, 1 peeled sliced onion and 1 bayleaf. Add 1 tsp. salt and ¼ tsp. pepper. Put in the chicken, the gizzard and heart. Add the chicken.

Cover with boiling water; put on a lid and simmer until tender, about 2 to 3 hrs. Or use only 3 c. water and pressure-cook 35 min. at 15 lbs. When done, drain from the broth. Remove the skin; cut the meat from the bones in good-sized pieces. Chop the giblets, including the uncooked liver. Strain off the broth. There should be 1 qt. Skim off the fat; add the giblets and liver and thicken the sauce with ½ c. cold water; or use ½ c. milk or undiluted evaporated milk. If cream gravy is desired, add the chicken to the gravy. Reheat, and serve on square biscuits arranged on your next turkey platter. Sprinkle with minced parsley.

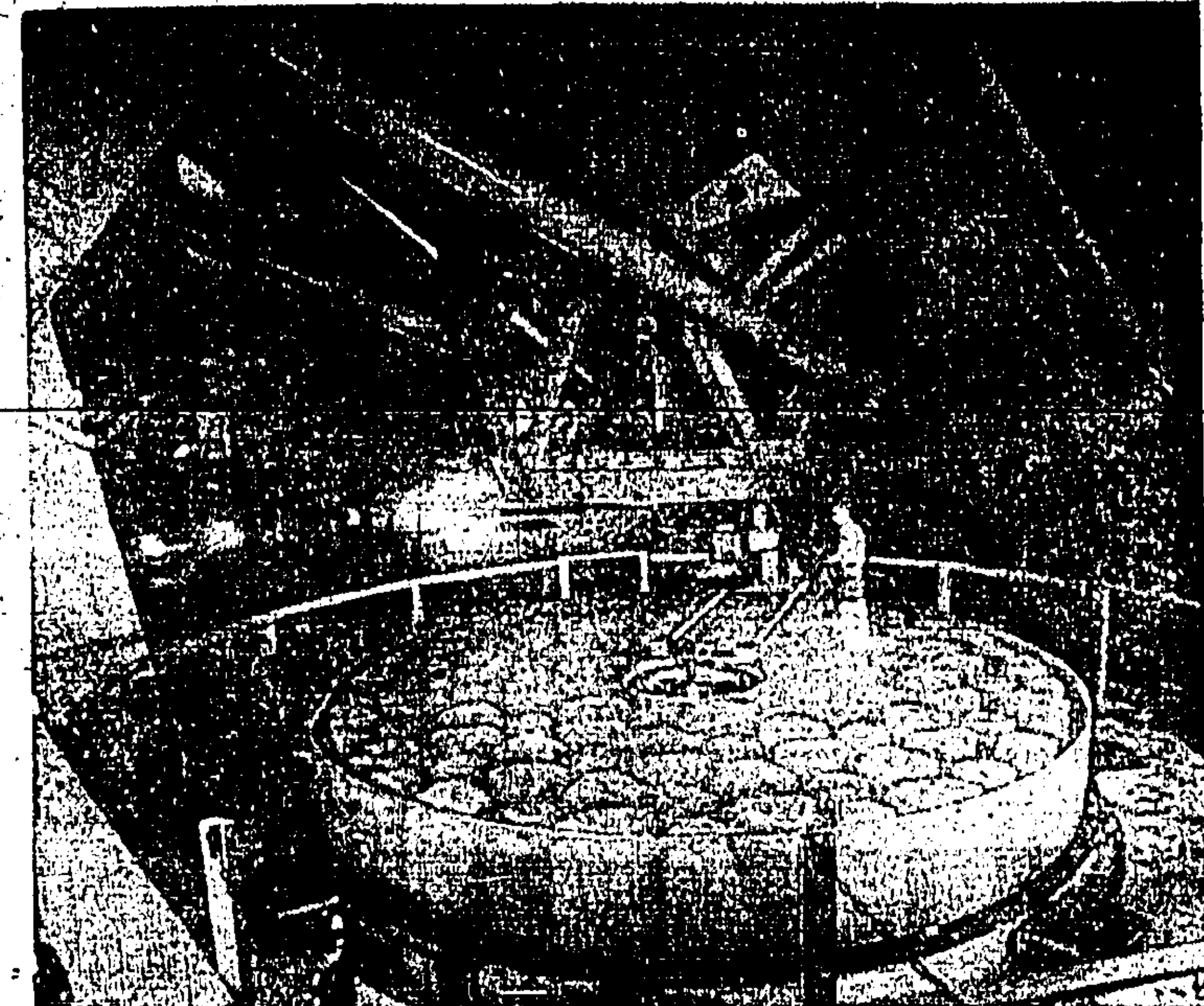
PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



CHURCHILL HONOURS U.S. ENVOY—Winston Churchill (left) confers an honorary degree upon U.S. Ambassador Lewis Douglas at the University of Bristol, England.



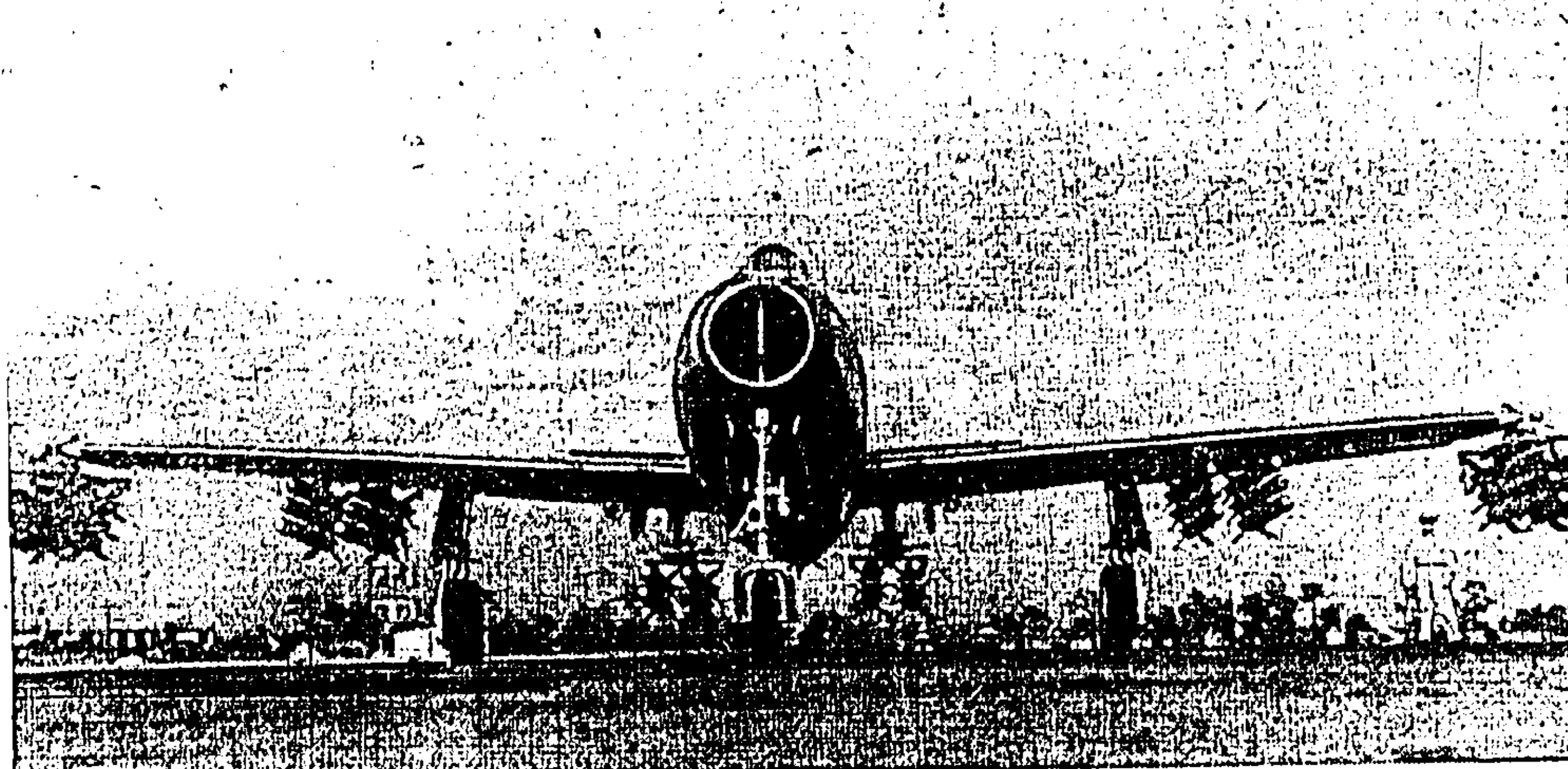
CHRISTMAS TRIMMING—Uncle Holly, character introduced by British to brighten this year's holiday season, presents gift to Roberta Flood in London store. Despite austerity, British have assured kiddies that Uncle Holly, here played by actor Jimmy Charters, will not replace Santa Claus. He'll serve as a sort of negotiator to handle difficult requests.



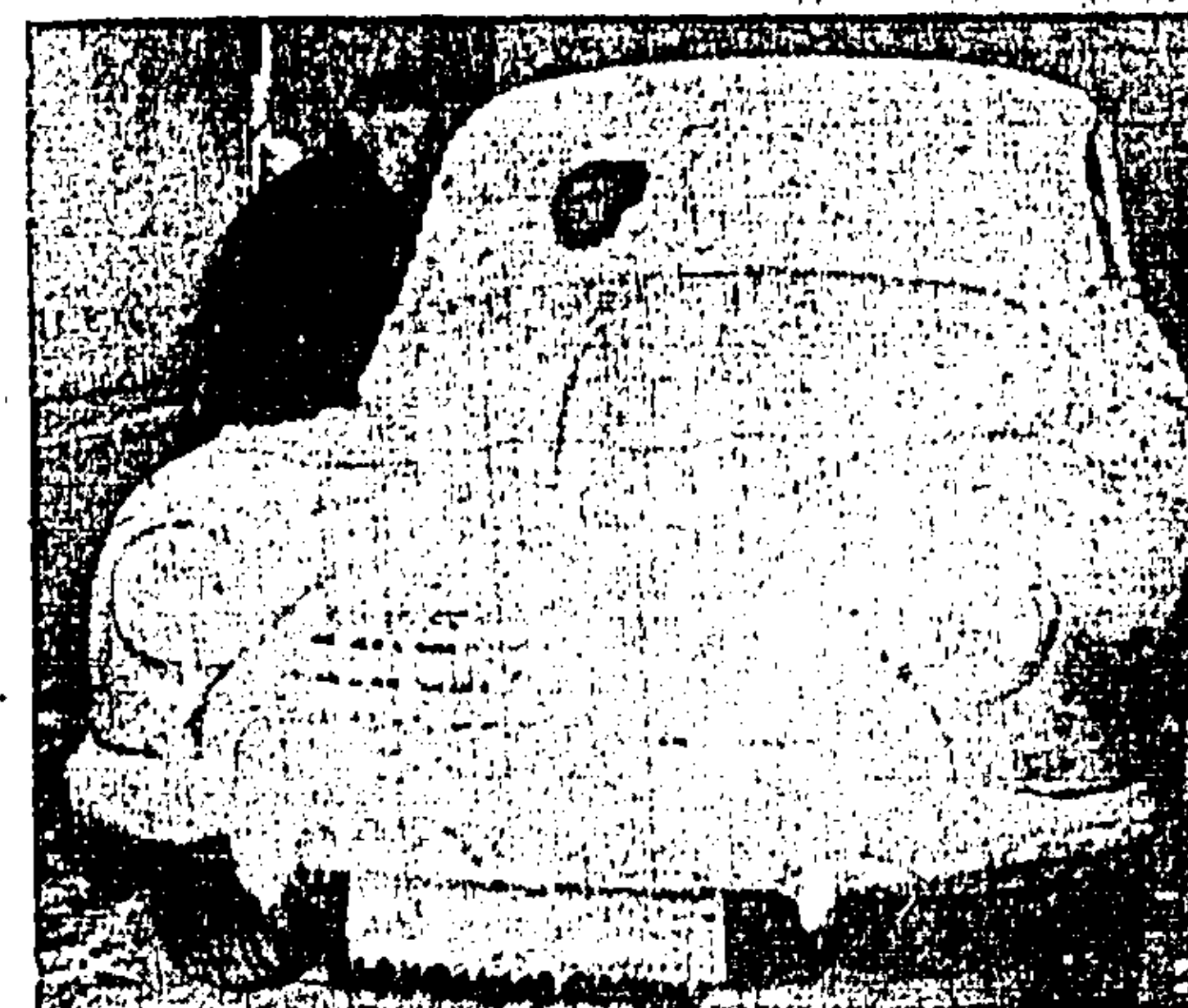
POLISHING JOB—Don Hendrix, Mt. Wilson Observatory optician, operates a special machine to remove 20 millionths of an inch from part of the surface of the 200-inch mirror for the Hale telescope on California's Palomar Mountain.



HONOURED—Peter Ivanovich Parshin, minister of machinery and instrument industry, was awarded Russia's highest decoration—The Order of Lenin. Speculation outside USSR was that he might have received it for atomic bomb work.



JET PROPELLED FIGHTER-BOMBER—This F-84E Thunderjet, a high-speed long range fighter, has become the U.S. Air Force's first jet propelled fighter-bomber. It is equipped with 32 five-inch rockets and six M-3 50 calibre machine guns.



IT'S COLD INSIDE—A completed car undergoes an extreme weather test at Morris Motors plant, Oxford, England, where it is prepared for export by that dollar low country.



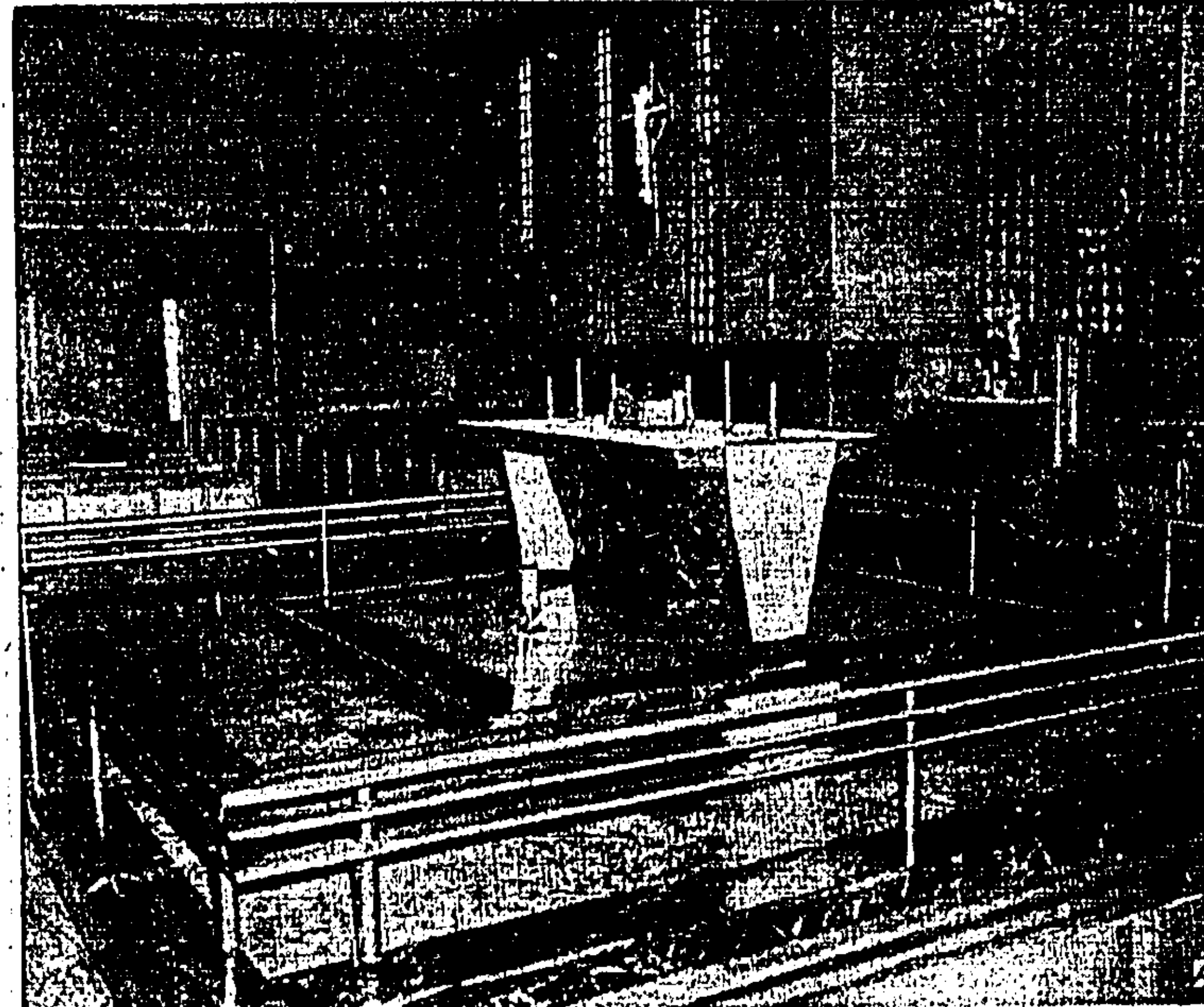
PRIZE WINNER—Lord Boyd Orr, winner of the 1949 Nobel Peace prize, addresses a meeting in London during celebration of America-British Commonwealth Week.



STAGG HONOURED—Amos Alonzo Stagg, 87, stands with Mrs Stagg during celebration at Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, when the "grand old man of football" was honoured in his 60th year as a college gridiron mentor.



SKYLINE—Ava Hall makes a pretty silhouette against the sky at Miami Beach, Florida.



ULTRAMODERN CHURCH—This is the main altar in St. Mark's Church, ultramodern Roman Catholic church near Burlington, Vermont. The altar is of native black-veined Vermont marble. A side altar, pulpit and choir are at the rear, right. Crucifix over the main altar hangs from the central dome of the church.



ANCIENT SCROLL DISPLAYED—The Rev. Athanasius Yeshue Samuel of the Assyrian Orthodox Church displays in Washington an ancient scroll text of the Book of Isaiah in Hebrew script. It is believed more than 2,000 years old.



OPEN-AIR ART SHOW—Overhead view of San Francisco Art Commission's outdoor art show held in the city's Union Square. Among exhibits was display of paintings by Alcatraz convicts.



BOWING IN—Elizabeth Taylor, 17-year-old film actress, smilingly adjusts the bow tie of her escort, actor Montgomery Clift as they arrive for a Hollywood premiere.



HIS HOBBY IS JUNKS—Carving Chinese junks is the hobby of Hollywood film actor Willard Morante. He makes them from sugar pine. Sails are made of silk, then varnished.

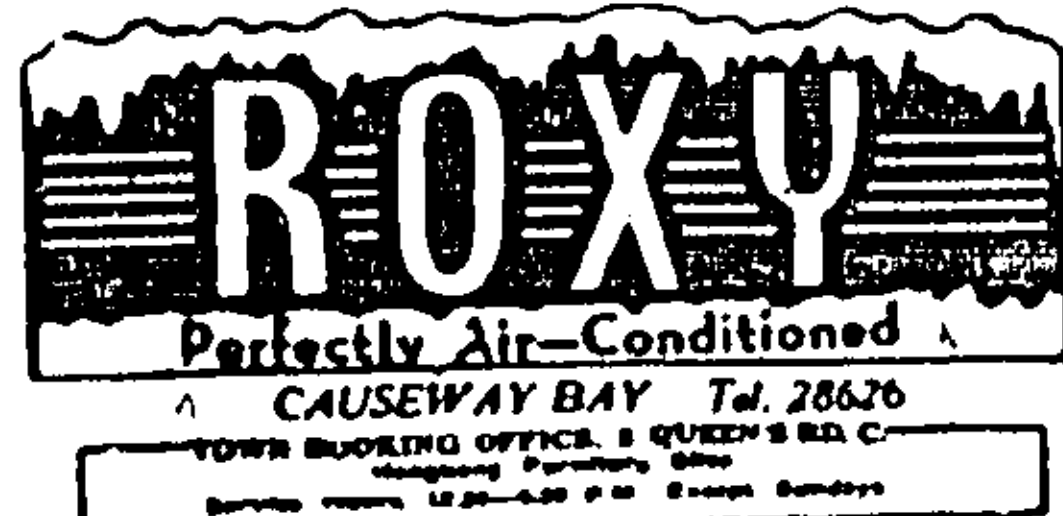
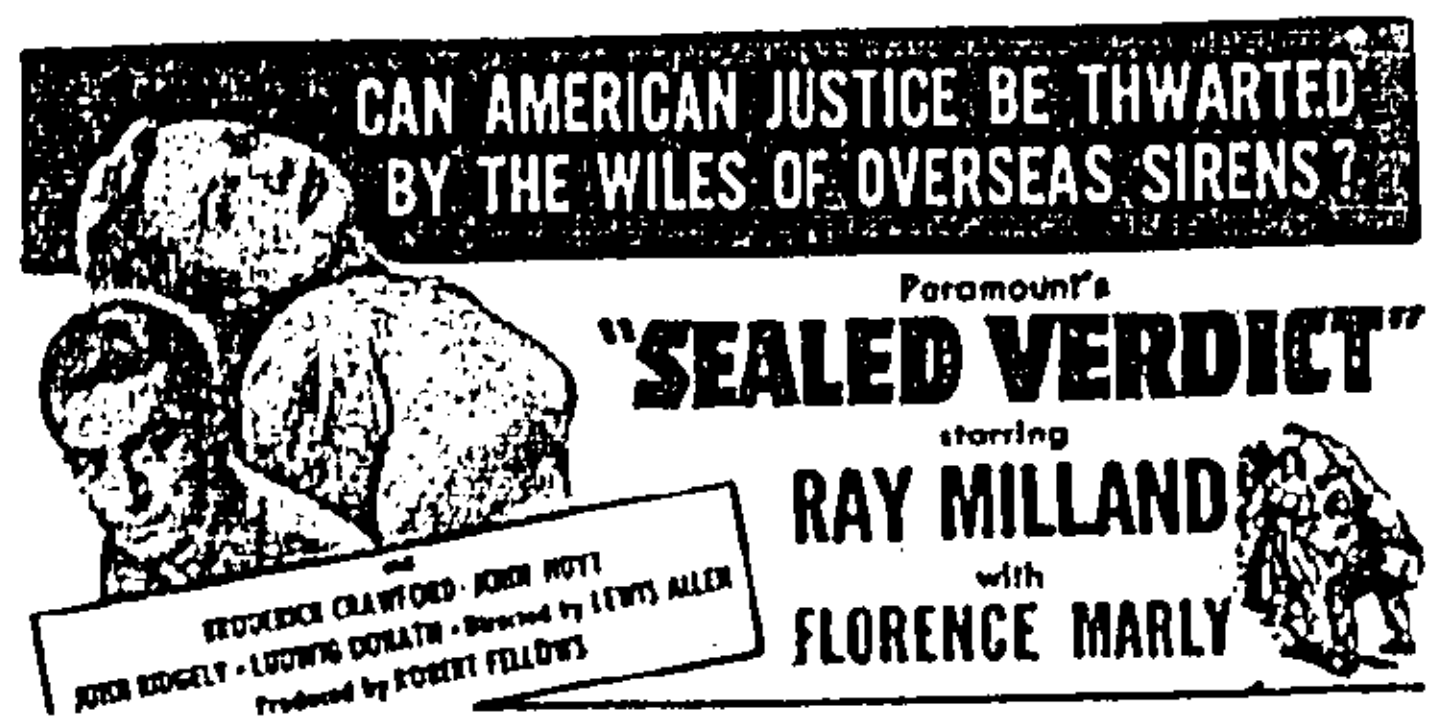
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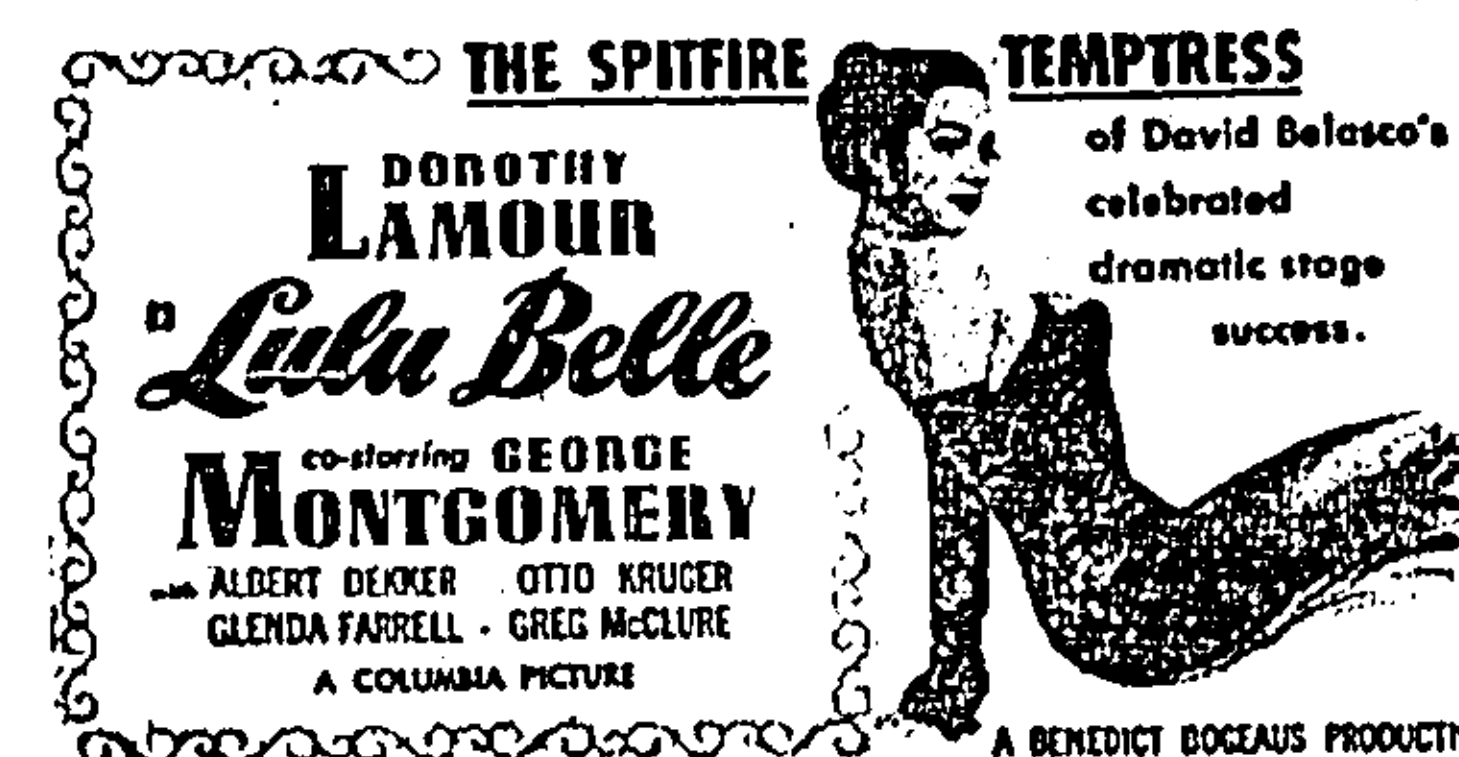
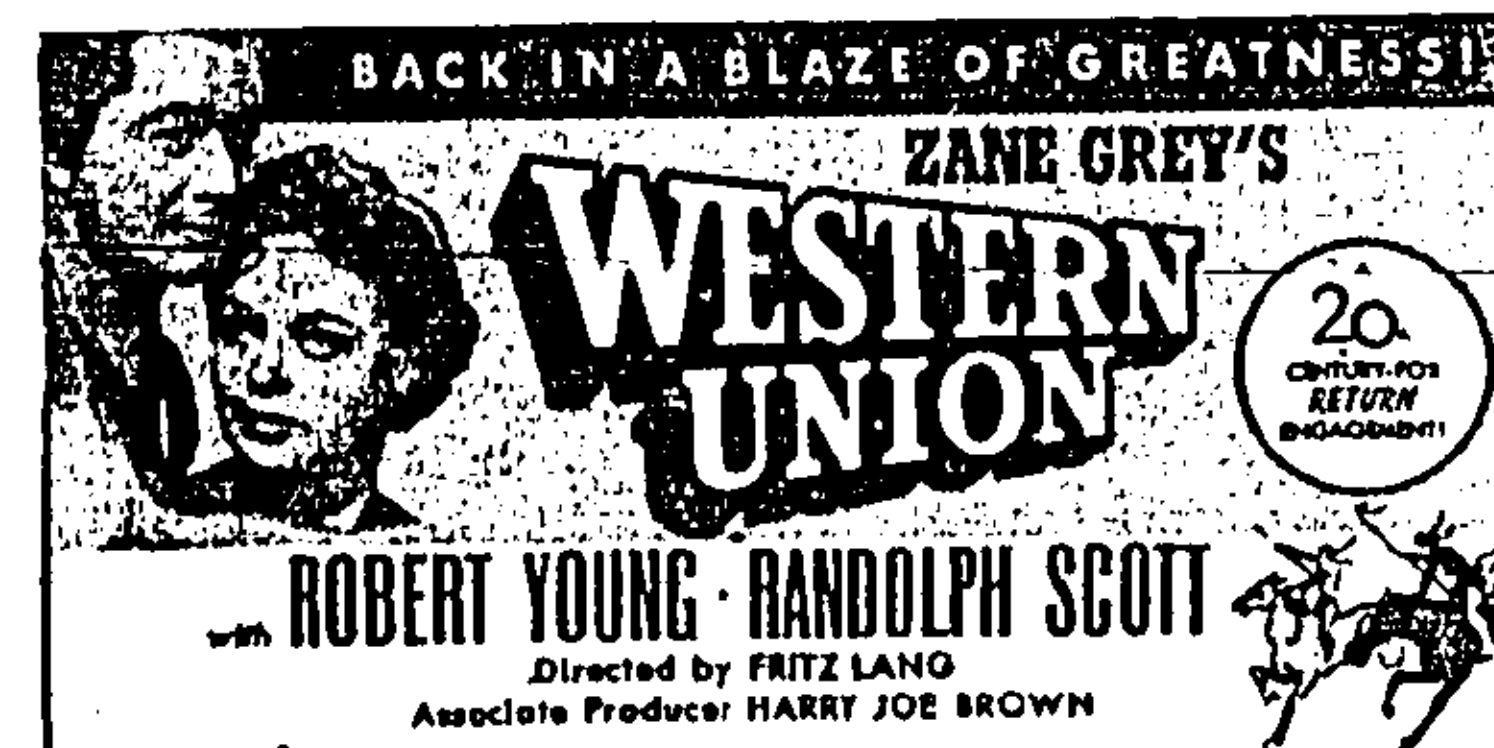
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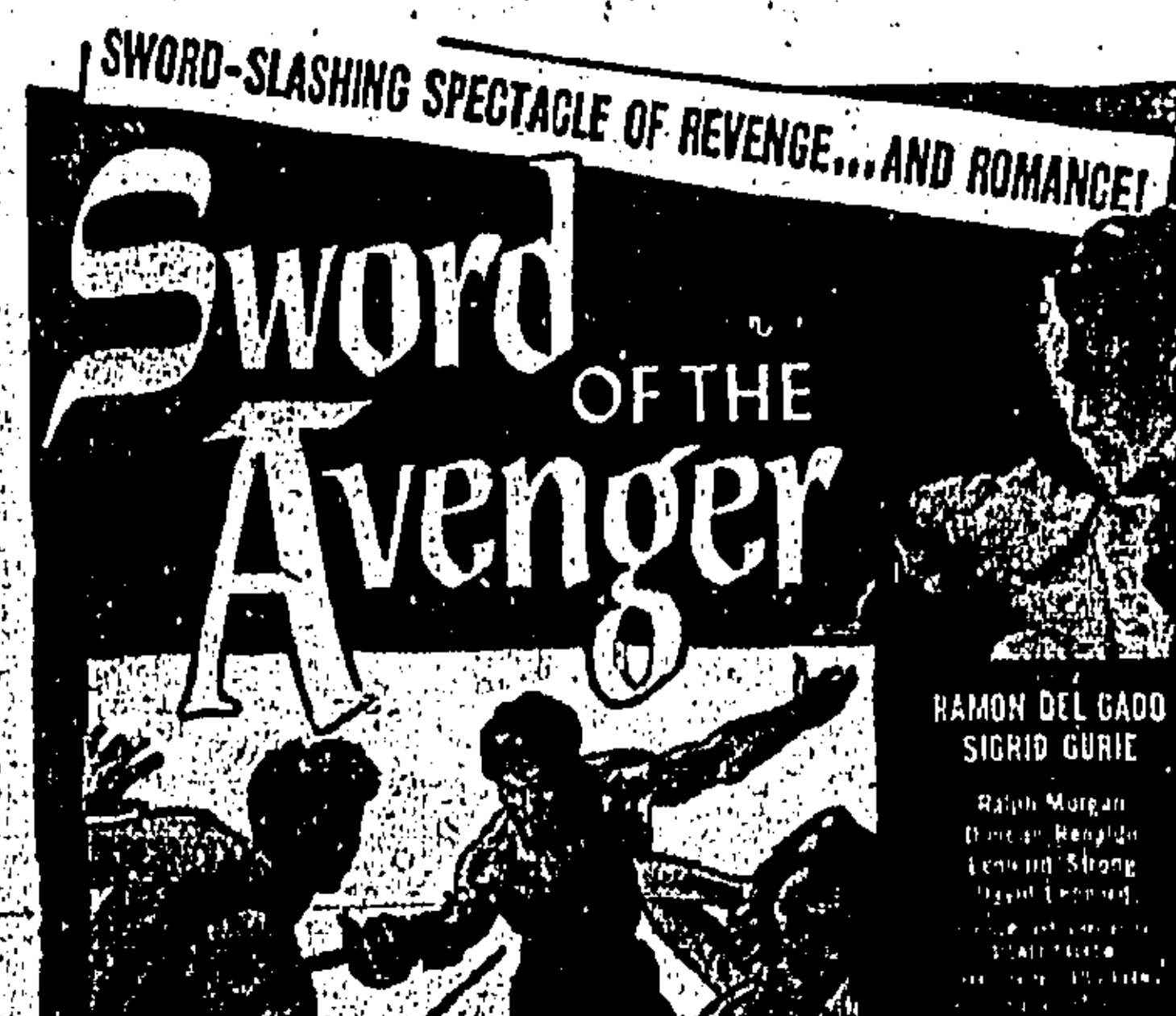
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COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "UNDERCOVER MAN"



London Express Service

A BOMB STARTED THE CIGARETTE HABIT

And These Families Made Millions...

By CHESTER JEROME

A BOMB flung from the Turkish lines shattered the tobacco pipes of an Egyptian gun crew.

It was a trifling incident in a trifling campaign way back in 1832, but it started a habit that enslaved the world and made more millionaires than any other human idea.

It also started a British dynasty whose names are on somebody's lips every day—"W. D. and H. O. Wills."

The two brothers who first owned these names never even heard of the Turkish bomb affair.

The pipeless Egyptian gunners devised a makeshift smoke.

They emptied the gunpowder out of the thin paper cartridges used for firing the cannon, and replaced it with tobacco, then lit the first of all cigarettes.

The Turkish enemy got hold of the idea, and English soldiers picked it up in the Crimean War.

You enjoy the idea now, but not nearly so much as the Wills family. Their fortunes literally went up in smoke.

Shy folk

RECENTLY the light of news turned on them again with the publication of the will of Mrs. Kathleen Mary Christian Hamilton Rees-Mogg, of Stratford-on-Avon.

Daughter of the late Sir Frederick Wills, she left £1,787,399.

There are hundreds more of the Wills family scattered round England. Millionaires are fairly sputtered through them.

In the past 40 years some dozen of the leading members have left over £40,000,000.

But they are a shy dynasty. You'll find few of their names in Who's Who or the newspapers, but you'll find them in lists of donors to charity.

They still follow the traditions of old W.D. and H.O. Many of them still have an interest in the firm—several are on the present board—but in private life they become squires and church-wardens.

The family comes from Bristol, and Bristol has had cause to thank them for their generosity.

Grey with worry

THE tobacco tycoons—both British and American—were going grey with worry. Only the man in the street was happy.

Then, led by Wills and Gold Flake, 13 surviving British firms joined forces—amalgamated—so called after Lord Craven who had first smoked it. Wills.

John Player, of Nottingham, came in. So did the two Churchmen together.

Lord by the Wills triumvirate they then did the audacious and unexpected, invaded the American market, marching right into the Duke stronghold.

The tough Duke soon had enough. He capitulated—the only time he was ever beaten.

"I'll stick to the U.S.," he said. "You can keep your Britain, and we'll share the world market."

Money spinner

SO the British American Tobacco Company came into being. Imperial Tobacco and Duke put up the money jointly, and the new firm took over the expert business of both.

It mushroomed and became another tobacco money-spinner. Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen eventually became its chairman, and when he died he left £1,300,000.

Duke eventually died in 1925 with so much money that he couldn't count it—even though he'd given away a cool £100,000 to universities and charities.

Once he gave away £8,000,000 in one sum. It is his daughter, Doris, who has been termed "Riches girl in the world."

There was one British firm that stayed out of the Imperial Tobacco merger.

It was led by a man called Bernard Baron, a rough diamond with a generous and happy heart who was born in Russia of French and Jewish parents in 1850.

He'd emigrated to New York, where he'd worked for 102 years in a tobacco factory and saved 102 out of every penny.

One night he got an idea for a cigarette-making machine. So far cigarettes had been made by hand.

He took his idea—and a prototype machine—round the American tobacco manufacturers, and one after another, with heart-breaking unanimity, they turned it down. Even the astute Duke.

Many rebuffs

BARON emigrated again—this time to England. He struggled to get someone in the tobacco business, but he was rebuffed time and time again.

And then in Wardour-street he found an elegant young man called William Yapp who had a tobacco emporium so smoothly exclusive they wouldn't even sell the new-fangled cigarettes.

It was called Carreras, after its original Spanish owner, and sold its own mixture—Craven, so called after Lord Craven who had first smoked it. Wills.

Yapp was mildly intrigued with Baron's machine and decided to risk £1,000 to try it out. It was the wisest thing he ever did. Baron turned it into millions for him.

Soon he was turning out cigarettes at five a penny. 111. Shortly they were selling 20,000,000 a day.

Player and Wills were soon right on their heels using cigarette-making machines.

£2,000,000 gift

GOOD natured and unpretentious, Baron became a naturalised Briton in 1907, and his firm, Carreras, grew to a £23,000,000 concern.

Baron gave away £2,000,000, but it kept rolling in faster than he could disburse it, and he still had £5,000,000 in assets when he died in 1920, aged 78.

The elegant Yapp died only three years ago, aged 84. He, too, had given a million away, and still had £4,500,000 left.

The two Churchmen brothers, who threw in their lots with Wills into Imperial Tobacco, prospered likewise.

Sir William Churchman, Bt., died only last year, leaving over £1,000,000, and three months later his brother, Lord Woodbridge, died leaving £1,300,000.

ARTISTS IN BATTLEDRESS

By J. W. TAYLOR

THE soldier is really a wanderer on the face of the earth, in contact with many strange and beautiful things," said Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, former Commander-in-Chief of Middle East and India Commands, when he opened the Army Art Society's 18th annual exhibition at the Imperial Institute, London, recently.

And the Field-Marshal added that during his 45 years in the Army he had been struck by the interest in art of all kinds, but chiefly in drawing and painting, shown by all ranks.

This show certainly demonstrates that Britain's "uniformed wanderers," who are by profession trained and accurate observers, include a number of promising artists in battle-dress who can happily record in oil, water colours and even wood, some of the strange and beautiful things they find in the out of the way places in which they serve.

There are 388 exhibits this year. Though the number of works submitted is considerably fewer than in the past, their standard is noticeably higher.

While the British scene is naturally predominant, the range also covers many of the territories so familiar to the Fighting Services. Hongkong, so much in the news today, is the subject of eight water-colours from Brigadiers A. C. Baillie and J. C. T. Wills and Lt. Col. S. J. Driscoll.

SINGAPORE, Selangor, Penang, the Nanking river and temple roofs at Kandy are other Far Eastern subjects. There are a number of portraits of Indian serving-men and scenes from the Indian continent from former I.A. members.

Africa is well represented from all points of the compass, from Kongwa and Zanzibar in the east to Takoradi Beach, a Swam Loneo village and the Vobe River in the west, and from Table Mountain to a street in Harar, the level crossing at Amriya and a Mersa Matruh pylon. The portrait of a Beersheba beduin and a panorama of Tiberias bring echoes of the Palestine operations.

ITALY features prominently, from St Peter's and the Vatican down to Messina in Sicily; there is a Carlinian scene, and a landscape of Akureyri in Iceland, where the British Forces spent three uncomfortable years in World War Two. There, too, are the Old City of Athens, fishermen of the Shatt-el-Arab, Gibraltar from the air, a junk craft of low water, British and Americans at Palm Springs, a Sunday morning in Egypt, a bomb disposal squad, and some striking paintings of troops on fatigue duty, at a grand parade, and halting by the wayside on a march.

Prices range from £80 for a miniature full-length portrait by Flight-Lieut. Robin Fritwick to a guinea version (unframed) of the Taj Mahal, and even some 15 shilling oil paintings.

Art has no rank, and the scope of the Society has rightly (Continued on Page 5)

C.V.R. Thompson Reports The American Scene

NEW YORK. IT IS Business as Usual for America's Communists, though 11 of their bosses, convicted as criminal conspirators, now wear gold blue.

The Daily Worker came out as usual without editor John Gates. As usual, it attacked President Truman as a Wall-street dupe, and summoned its faithful 23,000 readers to an all-out fight for freedom.

In Union-square there were the same agitators on their soap-boxes also attacking President Truman as a Wall-street dupe, and summoning the faithful 70,000 paid-up members to an all-out fight for freedom.

In the shabby 12th-street offices of the Communist Party, temporarily run by Elizabeth Flynn, a typical campaign is being planned, this time for a flood of telegrams and letters of protest against Washington, "thought control."

But I am told that the first steps have been taken for underground work. Loyal Communists are being sent to night school to learn to be waiters.

Their jobs will be to talk to customers in working-class cafes and to listen to them in the night clubs.

SHOPPING: I find that when the price is right, New York retailers are now giving British goods every chance to sell, even at the expense of American-made goods. Take shoes. I spotted a notice in the window of one of New York's largest chain of shoe shops. In large black letters, British shoes, "no longer too rich for your blood," were offered at \$9.99 (£3 10s. 8d.). And in tiny letters at the bottom the display card added, "Also American style, \$8.8 (£3 2s. 10d.)."

AVIATION: Wives were blamed for the decline of private flying in the U.S. (there is a 5,000 drop in civil plane

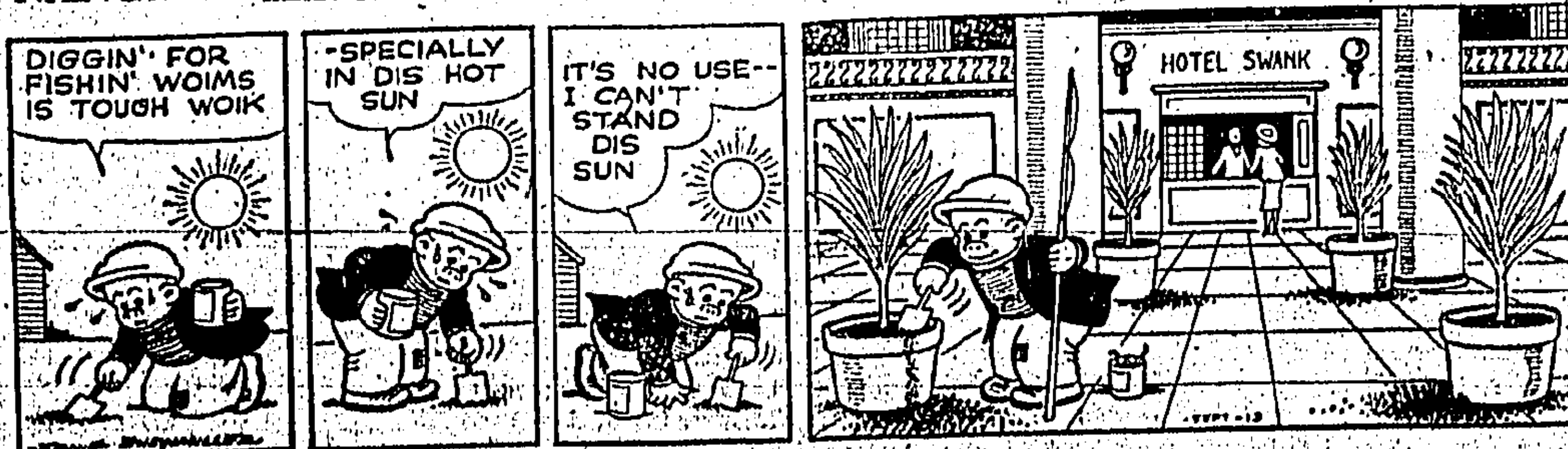
licences). Explained Kenneth Garraffa, private plane manufacturer, "Women want their husbands around the house at weekends instead of messing about an airport."

SHOW BUSINESS: In his first radio appearance since his row with Hollywood's Samuel Goldwyn, David Niven announced himself as appearing "without the kind permission of Samuel Goldwyn."

Marion Davies' former beach-house with 110 rooms, many of them imported intact from famous British mansions, 66 bathrooms, and 37 fire-places, is being turned into a Santa Monica hotel—rates £15 a day for two, without meals.

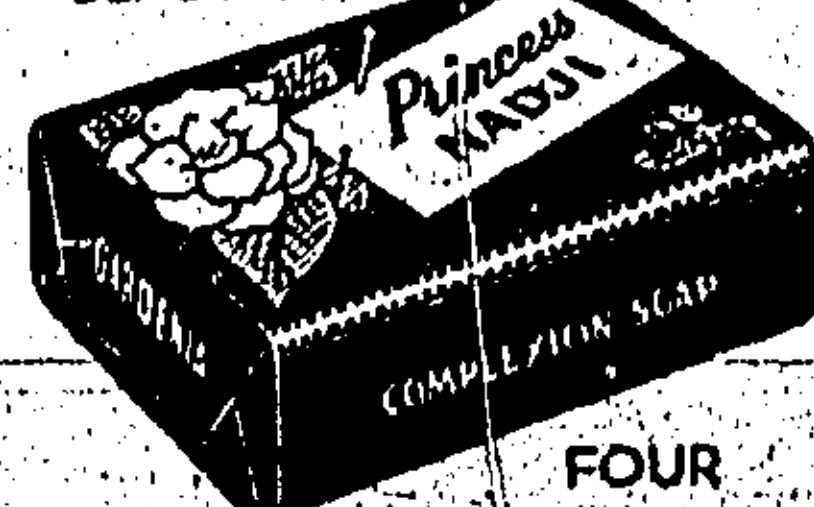
POLITICS: Socialism will be the chief Republican issue in next year's general (but not presidential) election, says leading Republican Senator Robert Taft.

NANCY Inside Job



By Ernie Bushmiller

SOAP THAT SPELLS BEAUTY



FOUR FLORAL FRAGRANCES

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Indonesian Republic To Be Born Next Month

COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY

The Hague, Nov. 2.—A new Republic, the United States of Indonesia, will be born next month, it was announced here today at the last full session of the 10-week round-table conference of Dutch and Indonesians.

She Must Obey



Here's one girl who is bound—by contract—to take orders from her husband from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. five days a week. She is Gloria Grahame, a Hollywood film actress, shown here on holiday at Palm Springs, California. Gloria's husband, who is also her director, and a vice producer, insisted that she sign an agreement giving him absolute authority on the set, to avoid hold-ups which might result from domestic disagreements.—(AP Picture).

Greek Govt Urged To Show Mercy

London, Nov. 2.—The British Government today expressed the hope that Greece would show mercy to its captured Communist rebels.

The Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, told the House of Commons of the Government's views.

A Labour MP, Mr. William Warbey, suggested that the Foreign Office "find some way of publicly indicating the abhorrence felt among the Western democracies over the execution of what he called mere political offenders."

Mr. Mayhew said: "I am sure it is the hope of the whole House that the Greek Government will find it possible to be lenient to those who have been misled."

He said, however, that the British Government did not intend to take the matter up with Athens.

"It is a matter for the Greek Government," he said. "Whatever the merits of these cases the campaign run for these people by Communist-controlled organisations such as the League for Democracy in Greece is a shocking example of mendacity and hypocrisy."—Associated Press.

Safari Boom In East Africa

Nairobi, Nov. 2.—A boom in East African safaris was reported here today. Companies which organise the hunts say that they are booked right up to the end of 1951 by tourists, chiefly Americans, from whom they hope to get tens of thousands of dollars next year.

One of the biggest safaris will be next January, when the Maharajah of Bikaner, arrives by air from India with a retinue of 15 friends, servants and bodyguards. Three white hunters have been engaged for him.—Reuters.

The draft constitution, to take effect immediately after the transfer of sovereignty by the Dutch, sets up a Federal Republic of all present Dutch possessions in the East Indies, except New Guinea, on which the delegations failed to reach agreement and whose status will be decided within a year of the transfer.

The population of the new Republic is about 70,000,000 of whom 40,000,000 live in Java. Almost all are Indonesians, with a small minority of Chinese and Indians and a European community of 200,000.

Under the transfer charter, the Netherlands "unconditionally and irrevocably transfer complete sovereignty over Indonesia to the Republic," and recognise it as an "independent and sovereign State" as from not later than December 30, 1949.

EQUAL STATUS
A Union statute said that it was intended to bring about "organised co-operation between the Netherlands and the United Republic on a voluntary basis of equal status with equal rights" under the Dutch Sovereignty as "head of the Union."

Holland will withdraw her troops and air force from Indonesia as soon as possible and her naval forces within a year of the transfer. She will help in building up the Republic's Navy and will send a military mission for three years to train and advise Indonesian fighting forces.

Holland and the Republic will co-operate in trade with the countries of Europe for the next 12 months, after which the Union will be reviewed.

The Republic will have a two-chamber Government—the People's Representative Assembly and the Senate.

FREE ELECTIONS
Members of the first People's Representative Assembly will be elected or nominated according to the most suitable method in the various territories composing the Republic. It will have 150 members of whom 50 must be from the present Republican State and the remainder distributed on a population basis.

Within a year there will be free and secret elections for a democratic People's Assembly to replace the first Assembly, which will then be dissolved. The Senate will be composed of two members from each of the participating States.

As soon as possible after the establishment of the fully elected People's Assembly, a special Constituent Assembly will be formed to settle the final constitution, which will then be confirmed by the Government and proclaimed by the President.

UN SUPERVISION
Dutch, Republican and Federalist delegations met in the historic Ridderzaal today for formal acceptance of the documents recording their agreements.

The main feature of the ceremony was the passing of a long resolution summarising the conference results.

The Dutch Prime Minister, Mr. Willem Drees, Chairman of the conference, the leaders of the three delegations and the

three members of the United Nations Commission on Indonesia then each signed four copies of the resolution, signifying mutual and international recognition of the new relationship between the Netherlands and Indonesia.

The resolution announced that the agreements would come into force "at the moment of transfer of sovereignty, which will take place at a formal ceremony at Amsterdam, not later than December 30, 1949."

It added that the United Nations Commission or other United Nations agency would observe implementation of the agreements.—Reuters.

APPLAUSE IN UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Late Success, Nov. 2.—The announcement of the successful conclusion of The Hague round-table conference on Indonesian independence was greeted with applause at a special full session of the United Nations General Assembly here today.

The Assembly met briefly to approve the transfer of certain items, including that of Indonesia, from the Political Committee to the Special Ad Hoc Committee.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, M. Dmitri Manulsky, of the Ukraine, and Dr. Vladimir Clementis of the Foreign Ministry of Czechoslovakia, did not join in the applause at the announcement, made by Dr. C. J. Van Heuven Goedhart, Vice-Chairman of the Netherlands delegation.

Mr. Warren Austin, head of the British States delegation, said: "A little less than a year ago, fighting was in progress between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia, but today a major step has been taken towards a peaceful political settlement."

"The agreement reached at the Council table is a tribute to the spirit of the United Nations, which inspired the parties, as well as the United Nations Commission which assisted in reaching this successful result."

Such agreement should strengthen the forces of peace and progress throughout all of Asia.—Reuters.

CIO Expels Red Union

Cleveland, Nov. 2.—The CIO today expelled its largest union, the United Electrical Workers—for following the Communist Party line on foreign and domestic issues.

The action was taken by an overwhelming vote of delegates to the CIO's 11th annual convention after a bitter debate between Left-Wing and Right-Wing delegations in the CIO.

The convention also voted to charter a new union to organise workers in the electrical manufacturing field.

The convention later expelled a second union—the 20,000-member Farm Equipment Workers. The union merged with the United Electric last week against the orders of the CIO high command.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Here comes mother—now I'll have to begin passing on to her."—Associated Press.

"Roots" Of Knowledge For Farmers



Throwing things about is usually frowned on in the classroom, by the most broadminded of teachers, but, as this picture shows, these pupils of Lingfield County Secondary School in Surrey, are getting away with something like it. Because the headmaster believes that children who live in a farming community should have a working knowledge of rural life, the school has its own pigs, and fowls and the children learn to feed and look after them. Here the children unload mangolds into a clamp for winter feeding of livestock.

OEEC Adopts Trade Charter For Europe

Paris, Nov. 2.—The 18-nation Council of the Organisation for European Economic Recovery today adopted a European trade charter with the aim of abolishing before December 15 trade quotas on at least half of their total imports on private account.

The ultimate aim of the plan is to form a "single large market in Europe in which goods and services can move freely."

Originally inspired by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, it was drawn up by him in consultation with the French and Belgian Foreign Ministers, M. Robert Schuman and M. Paul Van Zeeland, working with Mr. Paul Hoffman, Marshall Plan Administrator.

The plan deals with the freeing of trade, intra-European payments, dual prices, closer economic co-operation, manpower and general policy.

After its adoption Mr. Hoffman said: "The manner in which the resolutions adopted tonight will be implemented will be decisive in Europe's history for the next century."

THE CHARTER

Under the new plan—an economic charter for Europe—the Council decided: (1) That member countries should "adopt the objectives of abolishing before December 15 trade quotas on at least 50 per cent of their total imports on private account."

(2) That if any member country considers the action of another is being frustrated by tariff or domestic arrangements likely to restrict the capacity of

private importers to obtain goods. It may ask the Organisation to decide whether the goods affected should be counted towards the 50 per cent importation prescribed.

It also recognised that the need might arise for Government to compare their financial, economic, social, tariff, and investment policies in order to achieve "such harmonisation as may appear necessary for assuring at closer economic and monetary association."

Three key words in the first point of the Council's plan for lifting trade quotas on imports are the words "on private account."

UK POSITION

In the case of Britain, 44 per cent of the total imports from OEEC countries is carried out officially and the remaining 56 per cent through ordinary or private channels. Of this 56 per cent, 30 per cent is already freed from quota restrictions.

The "Economic Cabinet" of Europe's Marshall Aid Organisation consists of representatives of Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Norway and the Netherlands meeting under the Chairmanship of the British Foreign Minister, M. Paul Van Zeeland.

Mr. Hoffman, who attended the two meetings of the OEEC Council, addressed the Ministers as follows:

"All of us feel an almost terrible sense of urgency about getting under way with this task. With some hesitation I say this, but with all sincerity that the actions which you are contemplating, and which we hope you will take in the next few months, are necessary for the very well influence the course of history in the next century."

"DARK AGE"

"Europe either starts back on the way toward a position of great strength, in which free institutions will be very secure—or it there is a failure to act, or actions of the wrong kind are taken—I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that we may have a new kind of dark age in the world."

For his "last word," Mr. Hoffman repeated what he said in his silent conversation with him, "I shall like to have you make it very clear to all our friends in Europe that all we desire is a strong, prosperous Europe in which free institutions will flourish."—Reuters.

Radio Hongkong

LIST: "Hongkong Calling"—programme Summary: 6.00, "I Was There"—We Fought for Freedom! (BBC); 6.30, Ted Heath and Lisa (BBC); 7.00, World News and News Analysis (London Relay); 7.15, Sports Results given by Phillips (Studio); 7.30, "On the Record"—Presented by Ronald Gibbins (Studio); 8.00, The Editorials (London Relay); 8.10, An Appeal for the British (Studio); 8.15, "Take it from Here"—A Variety Programme (Studio); 8.30, Nicky Pick Bentley & Jimmy Edwards (BBC); 8.45, BBC Revue Orchestra conducted by Frank Cantello (BBC); 9.00, "The Queen"—Up the Curtain—Excerpts from Gounod's Romeo and Juliet (BBC); 9.15, Rhythmic (BBC); 9.30, Classified Ads (Studio); 10.00, "Thursday Service"—A Programme of Continuous Music (Studio); 10.30, "The Victor Victor Victor"—Victor Victor Victor (Studio); 11.00, Weather Report (BBC); 11.15, News Report (BBC); 11.30, Close down.

200 DEAD IN CYCLONE

Madras, Nov. 2.—Two hundred dead have been counted and crops worth £750,000 have been washed away in the recent cyclone in the Andhra area, it was reported today.

Irrigation canals in one region are choked by dead cattle. The Government is rushing aid to the area.—Associated Press.

FEC Nations May Start Work On Jap Treaty Soon

London, Nov. 2.—Britain favours inviting the Soviet Union and the new Chinese Communist government—when it is recognised—to participate in writing a peace treaty for Japan, British informants said today.

However, Britain is ready to proceed with a peace conference without them if they will not agree to the British-American plans.

Britain and the United States will soon raise the question of inviting all members of the 11-nation Far Eastern Commission to a treaty conference on a definite date, it is believed.

The conference has been delayed since 1947—by disagreement among the big Powers on how to go about it. The US and Britain want the 11 nations to do the whole job. Russia insists that the big five—Russia, US, Britain, France and China—draft the treaty and submit it afterwards to a conference of all the nations who fought Japan.

With the establishment of the Chinese Communist regime at Peking, Russia will presumably insist on the Communists representing China at any peace conference.

Britain feels that her trade will prosper better in Japan if

the military occupation administered by General Douglas MacArthur ends.

TRADE TREATY

Official sources said today that the £135,000,000 trade agreement between Japan and the sterling area is ready to be signed in a few days. The one year agreement was negotiated with Gen. MacArthur's staff with the aid of the Japanese Government.

It provides for the elimination of a £10,000,000 trade deficit with Japan last year which would otherwise have to be paid in dollars.

The main item Japan will supply under the agreement is silk. Since the war, Britain has been supplying her silk industry from the United States.

This has cost dollars. In return for the supply of silk, textiles, toys and bicycles to Britain, Australia, India, Pakistan and Burma, Japan will receive petroleum, wool, rice, salt, machinery and consumer goods.—Associated Press.

No Sign Of Break In Coal Strike

Washington, Nov. 2.—Hope for a break in the six-week-old coal strike was destroyed today when Indiana operators refused to make a separate deal with the president of the United Mine Workers, Mr. John Lewis.

Mr. Lewis offered to talk over a contract with them after the Governor of Indiana, Mr. Henry Schricker, appealed to him to end the Indiana strike and save the state from a threatened coal shortage.

However, the operators sent back a firm rejection, refusing to break away from Northern and Western operators, who ended contract talks with the mine union two weeks ago.

Headquarters of the UMW had no immediate comment on the development.

Prospects of settlement were dealt another blow when the Southern Coal Producers' Association walked out on negotiations with the Union at Bluefield, West Virginia. Producers stalked out when the UMW negotiator, the secretary-treasurer, John Owens, failed to show up.

CIO MOVE

In Cleveland, the CIO president, Mr. Philip Murray, announced willingness to negotiate "tentative" agreements to end the steel strike pending final settlements.

Details of the agreements sought by the union were not revealed, but it was presumed they would require the steel companies to agree to match the Bethlehem steel settlement, announced on Monday.—United Press.

Naval Exercises Off New South Wales

Melbourne, Nov. 2.—A combined fleet from the Australian and New Zealand Navies sailed from Melbourne today for exercises off the New South Wales coast.—Reuters.

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

Should It Be Cricket?

A NATIONAL GAME IN COMMON SUGGESTED FOR BRITAIN & AMERICA

The Manchester Guardian's erudite New York correspondent has proposed that the United States and Great Britain abandon their national games—baseball and cricket—in the interest of better mutual understanding.

He suggested both countries choose a game both can play—"preferably cricket."

The Guardian's correspondent, Alistair Cooke, has been trying in a daily column to explain the World Series to Britons in terms of cricket.

Cooke is disappointed at the low number of runs in baseball compared with the hundreds during a cricket match.

"The question will rightly be asked how 60,000 red-blooded but loyal Americans can watch this arithmetical demonstration one day and 70,000 the next," he said.

Why is it so difficult to secure a run in baseball, he asks, and replying to his own question, he said:

"The answer is an ugly one. It is because the bowler is not required to bowl hard, to hurt full-pitches at the batsman's stomach."

BLUNT INSTRUMENT

"Now, although it is difficult to hit a full pitch with a bat—a real bat—it is next to impossible with the blunt instrument or mallet used in baseball."

He concluded that "obviously there is something rotten in baseball."

"The best thing of all, in these times when Britain and America are said to need each other so much," he continued, "is for both countries to abandon their national games, which are incomprehensible to each other, and start again in all fairness to choose a game they both can play, preferably cricket."

A FEW REFORMS

Short of that he proposed a few obvious reforms for baseball: allow the bowler to pitch in the U.S. to pitch only one run because no team has more than one bowler on its side; "then too they might abolish all 'batter's' sometimes known as 'pitch-batter' or 'pitch-runner'"; he said.

"This is a typical American indulgence. If the big fellows get to be a little slow on the feet, why, the manager just sends on a youngster built like a whippet who may have no other function in the game than to run. The big fellow

himself is retired to the dressing room and a second helping of apple pie and ice cream.

TENDERLY CODDLED

"Indeed, no American is so tenderly coddled as a baseball player. The moment the Test matches (World Series) are over all the big baseball teams will take a train immediately for Florida or Jamaica or Cuba to keep those nasty snowflakes out of their eyes and the mad March winds away from their beautiful bodies."—United Press.

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"The best thing of all, in these times when Britain and America are said to need each other so much," he continued, "is for both countries to abandon their national games, which are incomprehensible to each other, and start again in all fairness to choose a game they both can play, preferably cricket."

A FEW REFORMS

Short of that he proposed a few obvious reforms for baseball: allow the bowler to pitch in the U.S. to pitch only one run because no team has more than one bowler on its side; "then too they might abolish all 'batter's' sometimes known as 'pitch-batter' or 'pitch-runner'"; he said.

"This is a typical American indulgence. If the big fellows get to be a little slow on the feet, why, the manager just sends on a youngster built like a whippet who may have no other function in the game than to run. The big fellow

WEEK-END SOCCER

The following are the soccer fixtures for the week-end:

SATURDAY, NOV. 5

First Division

Club v. R.M.V. Club 4.30 p.m.
Bristol City v. Bristol Rovers 4.30 p.m.
Bristol City v. Bristol Rovers 4.30 p.m.
Bristol City v. Bristol Rovers 4.30 p.m.

Second Division

Reading v. Plymouth 4.30 p.m.
Reading v. Plymouth 4.30 p.m.
Reading v. Plymouth 4.30 p.m.
Reading v. Plymouth 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOV. 6

First Division

Cardiff v. Cardiff City 12.30 p.m.
Cardiff v. Cardiff City 12.30 p.m.
Cardiff v. Cardiff City 12.30 p.m.
Cardiff v. Cardiff City 12.30 p.m.

Second Division

Cardiff v. Cardiff City 12.30 p.m.
Cardiff v. Cardiff City 12.30 p.m.
Cardiff v. Cardiff City 12.30 p.m.
Cardiff v. Cardiff City 12.30 p.m.

MONDAY, NOV. 7

Peppy Day Charity Match

United Services v. Royal of Colony, 5.00 p.m.
United Services v. Royal of Colony, 5.00 p.m.

Rugger Results

London, Nov. 2.—The following were the results of rugger games played today.

Championship Matches

Eastern Counties 23, Middlesex 14.

Surrey 23, Oxfordshire 8.—Reuter.

Mister Conquest

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